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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Polmin and Galicia Oil Refineries

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1. State Refinery for mineral oils. Polmin (Panstwowa Rafinerja Olejow Mineralnych) was called such until 1939. During the Soviet occupation it was renamed Plant I in Drohobycz.

2. The refinery was located south of Drohobycz between the main railroad station and the Drohobycz-Stryy Highway. The main entrance gate was on the highway.

3. The refinery area of approximately two square meters was enclosed by a fence. Approximately 100 meters from this fence was another fence enclosing the refinery itself. The administrative offices of the refinery and the residential quarters of the technical personnel and director were located just inside the main gate.

4. The refinery's equipment was modern and consisted of pipe-style distillation, continuous boiler distillation, petroleum high-vacuum distillation (to convert motor oils and asphalt), low-vacuum fractional (wrzecionowa) distillation (to convert machine oils), and cracking distillation (for coking coal). The refinery also redistilled benzine, refined benzine, petroleum, motor oils, and machine oils. The refinery also contained a paraffin factory, a laboratory, a small electric power plant (for its own use), a steam boiler house, and several electrical machine shops.

5. Including the administrative personnel, the total employment was 500 persons. The refinery operated on three continuous shifts daily. There were no work stoppage for holidays.

6. The pipeline distillation unit (a US patent) was built by UK engineers and installed by the Polish firm of Zieleniewski of Krakow. The paraffin plant was imported from Czechoslovakia and assembled by Czechoslovakian engineers. Steam boilers and pumps were also of Czech make and were from the Vitkovice firm of Brno.

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7. Raw materials (crude oil) came from Borislav, paraffin oil from Mraznica [sic] and high-benzine-content oil (without paraffin) from Skhodnitsa. Raw materials and end products were stored in large tanks which were visible from the road leading to Medenitsa.

8. In 1946 total production was 18,000 metric tons per month. Products were shipped to all parts of Poland and some exported to the UK and France. During World War II the refinery was partially destroyed. As of 1950 the Soviets had rebuilt the refinery to its original state.

9. The Galicia refinery, S.A. a refinery for petroleum derivatives, was called such up to 1939. Under the Soviet occupation it was called Plant II of Drohobycz.

10. The refinery was located east of Drohobycz on the highway leading to Tustanovitse [sic]. The main entrance, on the highway, was approximately 20 meters from a wooden bridge over the Tyumienica River. The bridge connected Drohobycz with the village of Mlynki Szkolnikowe. One side of the refinery faced the railroad tracks that ran between Drohobycz and Borislav. A passenger discharge depot was located to the north and another depot to the south of the refinery. The second side of the refinery faced to the Tyumienica River and the third to the village of Mlynki Sivkowe. The entire area was approximately three square kilometers in size.

11. Its equipment consisted of boiler distillation (old type), pipe-style distillation, high-vacuum distillation (motor oils and asphalt), low-vacuum boiler fractional distillation (machine oils), and cracking distillation (to produce petroleum coke derived from residue of paraffin crude oil). The refinery also redistilled benzine and refined benzine, petroleum, motor oils, and machine oils. Other components of the refinery were: a paraffin refinery, mechanical and scientific laboratories, electric machine shops, and a steam boiler house.

12. The electrical power plant had four German AEG steam turbines. In addition to supplying the refinery, the power plant supplied electricity to Drohobycz, Borislav, Mraznica, Tustanovitse, Skhodnitsa, and Truskavets. The steam boiler house had modern boilers constructed and installed by the Zielieniewski firm of Krakow.

13. Total personnel employed numbered 350 workers. This included the administrative personnel. The refinery operated on three continuous shifts, with no work stoppages for holidays.

14. Raw materials (crude oil) came from Borislav, Mraznica, and Skhodnitsa. Raw material and end products were stored in the refinery's large storage tanks which were visible from the railroad. Products were sent to all parts of Poland and exported abroad.

15. In 1940 the pipe-style distillation was still in use and although its production capacity was 18,000 metric tons per month, only 9,000 tons were produced. The Cross method, a US patent, was also used for processing oil gas into Cross-type benzine. What had not been destroyed during World War II, the Soviets removed when they retreated. During the German occupation a rebuilding program of the pipe-style distillation was attempted but not completed. 25X1 25X1 in 1946 the Soviets were in the process of completing the rebuilding.

16. The Karpaty refinery was relatively small in comparison with the Polmin and Galicia refineries. Its equipment was very old. The refinery area was approximately 1/2 square kilometer. Including administrative personnel it employed about 50 workers. It was located just south of the Polmin refinery. 25X1

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